BETHLEM
HIST. PAM.

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BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL

1247-1947

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL

The President :

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

Vice-President :

SIR GEORGE H. WILKINSON, Bt.

Treasurer :

GERALD COKE, ESQ.

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Junior Assistant Physician :	PETER FRY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Asst. Medical Officer :	ELIZABETH F. LOBL, M.D.
Asst. Medical Officer :	J. G. JESSON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
House Physician :	H. ROSENBERG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CONSULTING STAFF :

Director of Psychological Laboratory:	R. J. BARTLETT, M.SC.
Dental Surgeon :	ARTHUR BULLEID, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon and Gynæcologist	J. R. CRUMBIE, F.R.C.S.
Anæsthetist and Chest Physician	ALBERT COLEMAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.A.
Radiologist :	D. L. GREIG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E. (Camb.)
Laryngologist :	W. MAYHEW MOLLISON, C.B.E., M.CH., F.R.C.S.
Psychologist :	WILLIAM BROWN, D.SC., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Ophthalmologist :	J. D. MAGOR CARDELL, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Neurologist :	C. WORSTER-DROUGHT, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Matron : MISS M. ROBINSON *Chief Male Nurse :* KENNETH CANTLE

Deputy Matron : MISS E. WALKER

Occupational Therapy Officer : MISS M. L. G. BUNTING

Physio-Therapy Officer : H. WIGGLESWORTH

Chaplain :

REV. F. C. WAGHORNE, M.A.

Steward :

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BETHLEM

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL

700th Anniversary Celebrations

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND

(By Permission of the Officers of The Royal Artillery)

Under the direction of Major O. W. Geary, M.B.E.,
Director of Music, R.A.

PROGRAMME

1	March : " Colonel Bogey on Parade "	*Alford*
2	Nautical Overture : " Vanguard "	*Curzon*
3	Viennese Waltz : " Gold and Silver "	*Lehar*
4	(*a*) Romance : " Liebestraume "	*Liszt*
	(*b*) Idyll : " A Summer's Morn "	*Haines*
5	Scenes from " La Traviata "	*Verdi*
6	Spanish Dance : " Malaguena "	*Lecuona*
7	Ballet Music : " La Source "	*Delibes*
8	Melodies from " White Horse Inn "	*Stolz*
9	A Fantasia of Scottish Airs	*Arr. Godfrey*
10	Spanish March : " El Abanico "	*Javaloyes*

The Royal Artillery Slow March

God Save The King

PROGRAMME

3.15 p.m. Arrival of Her Majesty Queen Mary at the Hospital.

Approx. 3.40 p.m. Her Majesty has graciously consented, if the weather is fine, to plant a tree in the Gardens opposite Fitzmary House.

4.15 p.m. Her Majesty will take tea.

During the afternoon the following buildings will be open for inspection (for plan of lay-out of Hospital see page 19 of brochure).

From
12.30 p.m. Witley House.

2.30 p.m. Fitzmary and Gresham Houses.

Occupational Therapy Department, including the Pottery and Printing sections in the two above Houses.

The Lord Wakefield of Hythe Treatment and Research Unit, comprising The Pathological Laboratory, Dental Department, X-Ray rooms, Operating Theatre, the Helio-therapy, Hydro-therapy and Electro-therapy Departments and the Psychological Laboratories, in which interesting demonstrations will be given during the afternoon.

Kitchens.

Nurses' Home.

The Lady Wakefield Chapel.

4.00 p.m. The Committee Room and Recreation Hall in the Administration Unit.

MONKS ORCHARD
BECKENHAM
KENT

The Committee Room.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL

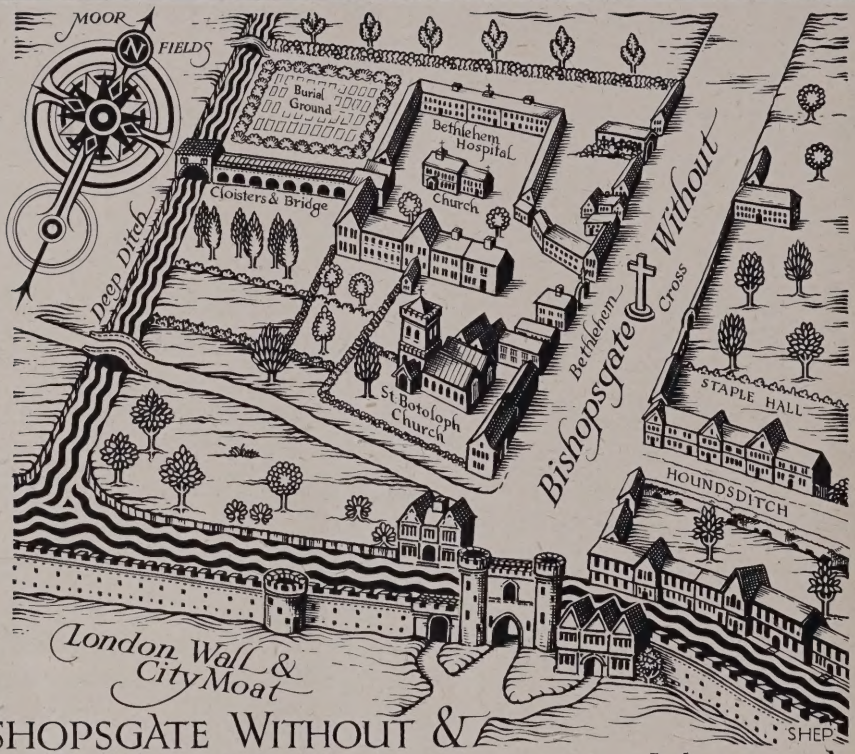
ALTHOUGH Bethlem Royal Hospital as known to us was founded on October 23, 1247, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry III, its real cradle days can be traced back to the mother-house—the Basilica of the Nativity endowed in Bethlehem, in Palestine, in the year A.D. 330, by the Emperor Constantine. In spite of the fact that the Basilica itself at one time fell into the hands of the Moslems the activities of the Brothers of Bethlehem continued diligently, and by the time the foundation of Bethlem in this country was completed there were other daughter-houses established in Italy and elsewhere.

The first real step to be taken and the first link forged in the earliest chain of our history occurred when in 1246 Godfrey de Prefetti, as Bishop Elect of Bethlehem, left for England where he held the living of Long Itchington near Rugby. It was he who carried a written message from Pope Innocent IV to be broadcast to the many in this country who were perchance awaiting spiritual guidance. In this way it is feasible to conceive the probable channels through which a holy and intimate inspiration arose in the mind of one—Simon FitzMary. For is it not true that his name means " Son of Mary," and, therefore, probably whilst attending St. Botolphs in Bishopsgate our benefactor received the great inspiration to found and endow the Priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem.

At the time, Simon FitzMary was Alderman and Sheriff of the City of London, and it can be seen throughout the subsequent history of the hospital that its traditions have been closely and continuously associated with those of the City of London.

He gave property in Bishopsgate Without for the formation of a Priory and a copy of the deed-poll of the Founder is still in existence.

The site which Simon FitzMary offered on his knees is now covered by Liverpool Street Station and his name is hallowed and perpetuated in one of the reception units of the present hospital which is called FitzMary House. In 1346 the hospital was so poor that the Master, Brother John Matthew de Norton and the brethren petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London for their help. This appeal was successful and hence the citizens of London took the Priory under their protection and patronage. An agreement was made that two aldermen should be



BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT & BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL IN THE MIDDLE AGES

chosen each year, one by the mayor and aldermen and the other by the master and brethren of the house. These were, in effect, the first governors and apart from supervising the master and brethren they instituted a bi-annual audit.

In 1375, for the second time in its history, Bethlem was seized by the Crown as an alien priory, the first occasion being in 1367. Subsequently, owing to this aggressive step, disputes arose between the Crown and the City as to their right to appoint the master of Bethlem. Although the Crown eventually triumphed in this personal and prerogative manner and Richard II, Henry IV, Henry VI and Henry VIII each in turn insisted upon and exercised their right of presentation,

the City in 1403 opposed a royal demand for a return of the property possessed by the hospital and in protest the ancient liberties and privileges of the City of London were pleaded with great success, and, moreover, no information was given to the royal officials. This conservative attitude, which in a great measure exists to-day, is a striking example of the rigid enforcement of the independence of the City in mediæval days.

Although Edward III granted a licence in 1329 describing Bethlem as a hospital or hospice, the date at which Bethlem first housed mental patients is not known to any degree of accuracy, but, like its sister hospital, St. Bartholomew's, its origin, early history and activities were closely woven in a religious fabric and for a time carried out its good work in a monastic atmosphere. However, a Royal Commission of 1632 stated : " When the hospital was first employed to the use of distracted persons appeareth not." The first mention we find of it so used was in the beginning of the reign of Richard II, which would make it about 1377. Later on the Royal Commission of 1403 mentions that six men who were of unsound mind were confined there at that time (sex homines mente capti) and in addition it mentions also some instruments of restraint.

Stow, in his " Survey of London," written in 1598, wrote : " Then had ye an house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatike people, of what antiquity founded, or by whom, I have not read, neither of the suppression ; but it was said that some time a king of England, not liking such a kind of people to remains so near his pallace, caused them to be removed further off to Bethlem without Bishopsgate of London, and to that Hospitall the said house by Charing Crosse doth yet remain." It is generally supposed, then, that somewhere about 1377 mental patients were transferred from the house at Charing Cross to Bethlem. A map of this locality, dated 1560, displays this house named Stone House, in close proximity to the royal mews and hence the royal displeasure and request.

The next important event in the history of Bethlem was the granting by Henry VIII in 1547 of the Hospital to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London. This grant was included in a covenant which ceded St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the mayor and corporation. Although an urgent petition was presented in 1538 by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Richard Gresham, on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he took good care to embody within it the just claims of Bethlem. However, it was not until January 15, 1547, that Henry VIII signed the letter

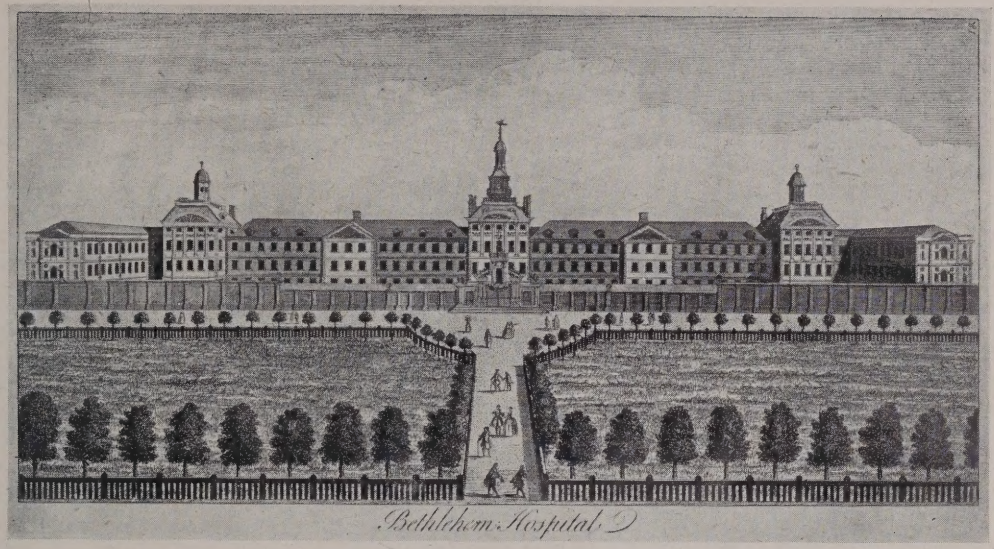
patent ratifying the deed of covenant and only seventeen days before his death. Thus it will be seen that our debt to Gresham is indeed great, and his name is honoured by the existence of Gresham House, a male reception unit in the hospital.

From 1547 to 1556 the Court of Aldermen appear to have administered the hospital directly through the " keeper of the house," who was ordered to submit his accounts to the chamberlain of the city. However, during 1556 and part of 1557 Bethlem was transferred to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and in September, 1557, the management of the hospital delegated to the governors of Bridewell Royal Hospital which had been handed over to the city by Edward VI in 1553, and as a consequence the same treasurer has been subsequently appointed for both. This union of the hospitals was at much later date confirmed by the Act 22, Geo. III, c. 77, and continues to the present day. It was not until this Act was passed that the omnipotent authority of the city ceased, and the administration vested in a President, Treasurer, the Court of Aldermen, twelve members of the Court of Common Council and an unlimited number of governors elected by ballot. Thus it may be seen in what measure the close and sentimental association of Bethlem with the City of London has continued to the present time.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century the buildings had so badly undergone the ravages of time that it was decided to build a new hospital in Moorfields. Although it was only started in April, 1675, it was completed in July, 1676, indeed a very short time for the erection of such a noble edifice. The building was of considerable architectural merit, as can be seen from the illustration. It was of this building that Gay wrote :

" Through fam'd Moorfields, extends a spacious seat ;
Where mortals of exalted wit retreat ;
Where, wrapp'd in contemplation and in straw,
The wiser few from the mad world withdraw."

This building was in continual use until 1815 and during its active history two wings were added, one in 1725 and the other in 1733. However, in 1800 the architects reported the hospital to be in an insecure condition and in 1815 the patients were transferred to the third Bethlem in St. George's Fields, Southwark, which had taken three years to complete. This building, with the dome which was added in 1846, still remains a London landmark and is now the Imperial War Museum.



The Second Hospital, Moorfields.

On July 9, 1930, the present Hospital was opened by Her Majesty Queen Mary at Monks Orchard, this time situated in a woodland estate of some 250 acres.

Here this modern hospital, with its keynote of prophylaxis, has been able to carry out the principle of segregation rather than congregation, a policy fundamentally important for the early care and treatment for either the neurotic or psychotic patient. The general layout of the hospital is such that by the various and separate reception units on the villa system one is enabled to admit patients to an appropriate category most suitable to them as regards demeanour and conduct. By such a scheme of things unusual and unpleasant impressions and emotional reactions in a newcomer are reduced to a minimum.

The New Bethlem appears curiously to have been born again in a setting suggestive of monastic association as its life and activities are within the parish of Addington, with its memories of Henry VIII, the donor of our Royal Charter, and the Bishop's Palace with its stately grounds now disappeared.

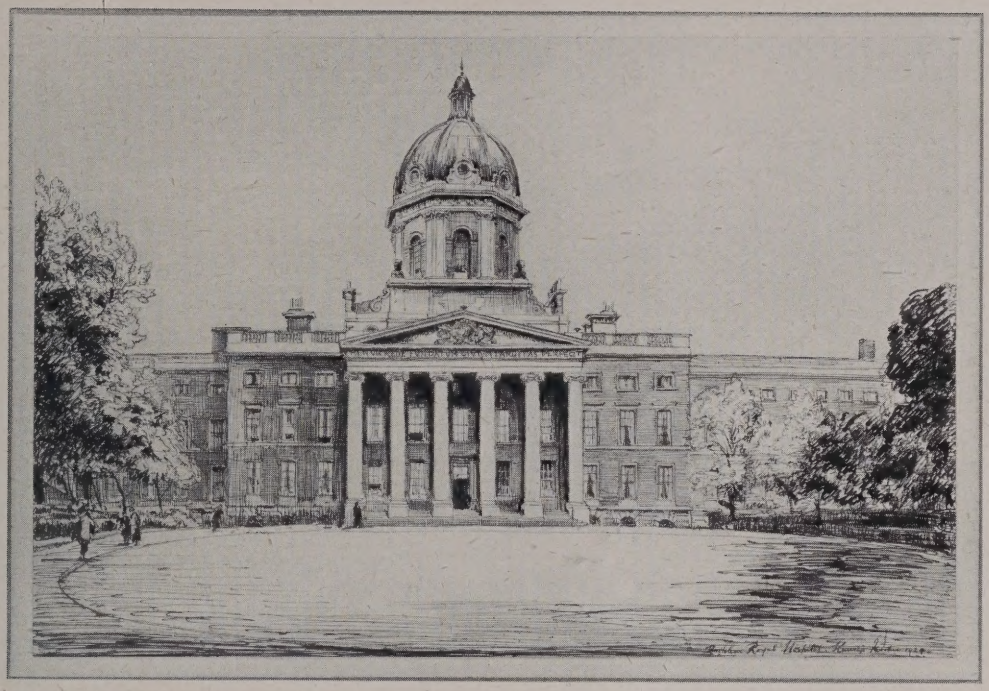
In their new home the medical staff and panel of consultants with every form of modern equipment are able to exercise to the fullest extent their enthusiasm in

The Third Hospital, St. George's Fields. An early engraving.

treatment and research. The consultants comprise : surgeon, pathologist, anæsthetist, ophthalmologist, dental surgeon, radiologist, etc., and each in his department can deal with any emergency which may arise. A very completely equipped surgical department with its theatre is found in the centre of the Lord Wakefield Unit. In addition to the medical and surgical treatment which may be necessary other specialised forms are always available, and the Lord Wakefield of Hythe Science and Treatment Laboratories provide ample facilities for all kinds of investigations and modern treatment.

The departments dealing with hydrotherapy, heliotherapy and electrotherapy are under the direction of qualified medical and nursing officers, who are able to carry out treatment of the most modern and specialised order prescribed by the physicians.

The pathological laboratories provide a means of early investigation of all cases which require urgent attention, and this department is further augmented by the

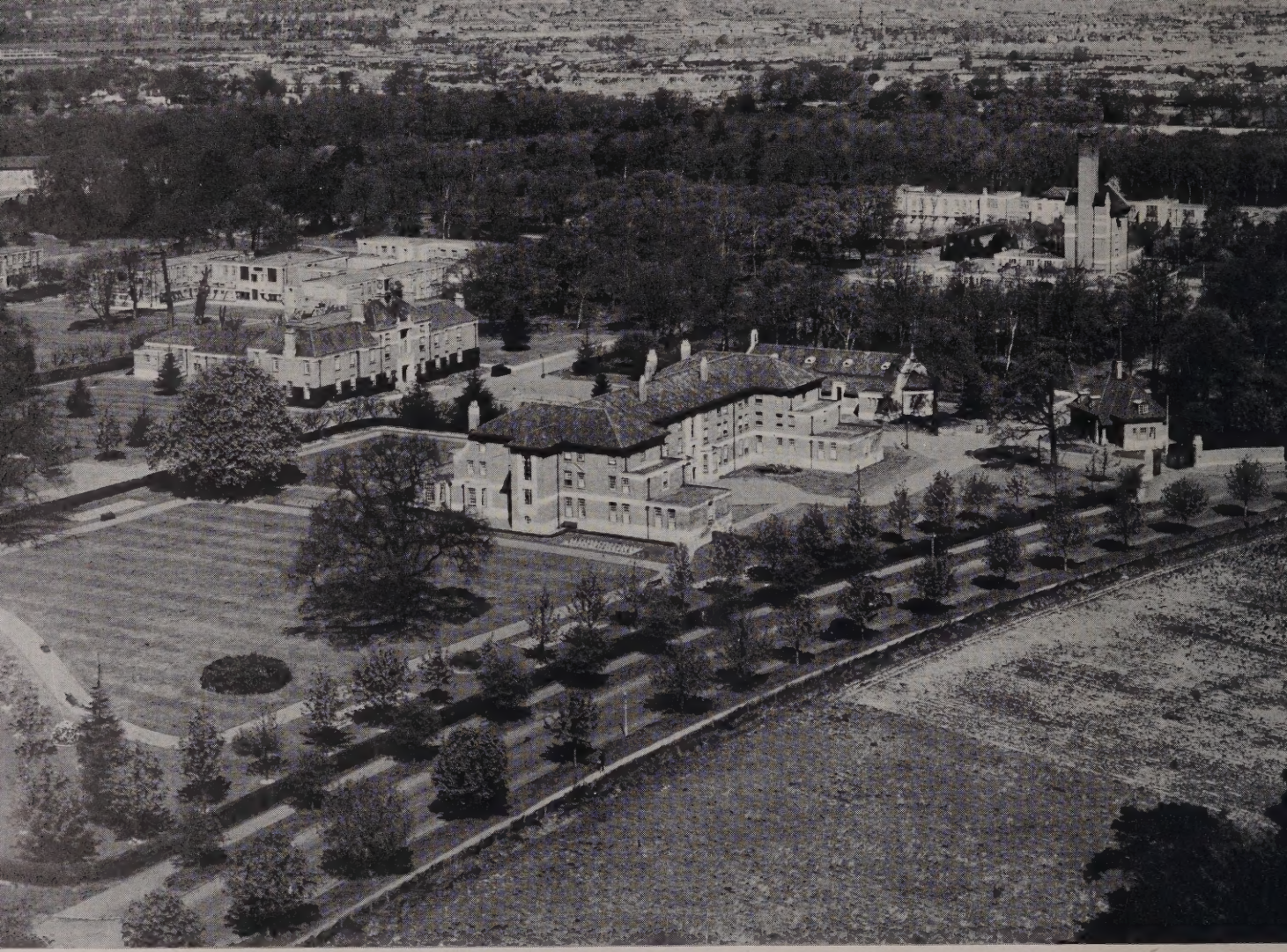


The Third Hospital, a later drawing by Haslip Fletcher.

activities carried out in the radiological department and the dental laboratory. When all physical factors which may be responsible for the cause of the nervous or mental illness are excluded, the services of the psychological laboratory may be requisitioned and the case investigated and, if possible, treated from a purely psychological aspect.

Another branch of hospital life which may be overlooked but should be considered as a form of curative treatment, lies in the domain of recreation and occupation. The Sir Edward Cooper Recreation Hall, which is attached to the Administration Block, is extensively used for dances, concerts, whist drives and cinematograph entertainments, which play a prominent part in the curative treatment of patients.

The Arts and Crafts Department, which is such a potent factor in the problem of treatment, is under the direction of a capable and experienced director. In this department activities are not only carried on in the pleasantly appointed separate



Monks Orchard from South-East showing Main Entrance.

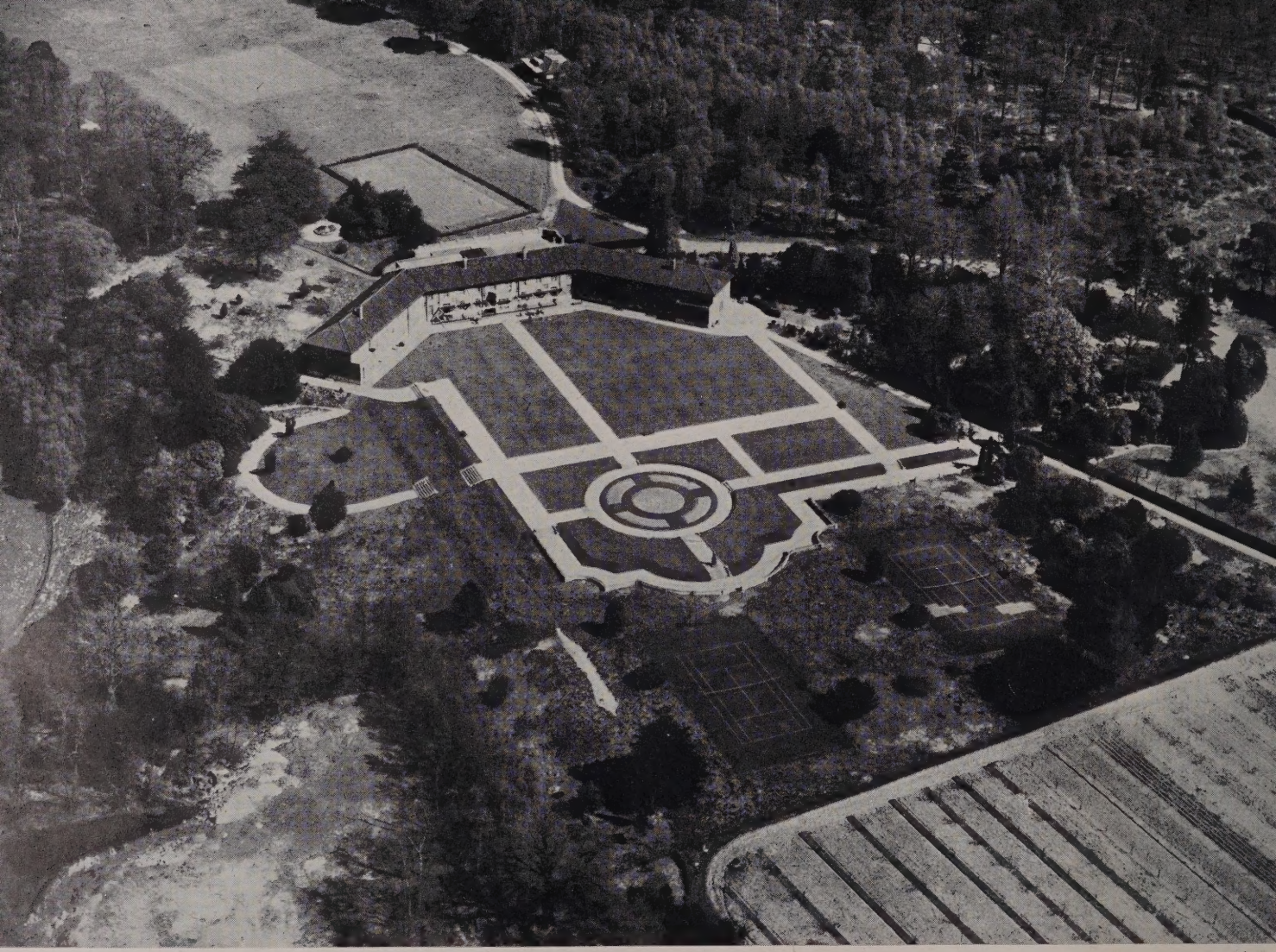
unit, but also in the nursing units, encouraging the creation of a healthy interest for those patients who may be self-absorbed and suffering from morbid ideas, and the instruction so given is to many patients of real and lasting benefit. Gardening plots for patients have become increasingly popular.

Farther afield, convalescence is hastened by encouraging patients to take part

Monks Orchard from the South.

in various games, and sports grounds, adjacent to the units, are available for cricket, tennis, badminton, bowls and croquet.

On entering the main gates a first impression of the hospital is obtained by a glance at the Chapel, the gift of Lady Wakefield, situated on the right of the entrance, the Nurses' Home on the left, and the Administration Block in front.



Witley House and Grounds.

Services are held on Sundays, Saints' Days and on other occasions during the week as arranged by the chaplain (Church of England). Furthermore, the Chapel is available daily for meditation and prayer to the staff and patients who are able to benefit. Ministers of other denominations are invited to visit patients when they so desire. In the case of orthodox devotees, dietary may be arranged to meet the religious requirements of the patient's faith.

An extensive library is included in the hospital equipment and modern books, periodicals, newspapers, etc., are always available.

The war years exacted from Bethlem, in common with most of the great London Hospitals, a heavy toll of damage.

The construction of the buildings made the arrangements for the adequate protection of the patients and staff in the underground shelters moderately simple, and, as a result, the few injuries sustained were of a very minor character.

In the early days bombs fell in the grounds with but little consequence but, with the advent of the flying bomb, damage and dislocation of services became serious. Some five of these missiles fell in the grounds, two unroofing farm buildings and three causing severe damage to windows and doors of the Treatment and Research block, Gresham, FitzMary and Tyson Houses, the Administration Unit and Chapel. Fortunately, the Power House and Kitchen departments were practically unscathed.

A great many scars have been healed, but there is still a considerable amount of redecoration required and one wing of Gresham House will eventually have to be rebuilt.

In passing, it is opportune to record the devotion of the doctors and nursing staff to the welfare of their patients during those trying days, and the resolution and energy with which the steward and the administrative staff met and overcome the difficulties and devastation caused by the bombing.

In 1940, the Hospital suffered a great setback in the loss of its generous benefactor, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, the President, followed a year later by the sudden death of the Treasurer, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, whose energy and determination had played so great a part in the building and equipping of the present Hospital. Posterity alone will be able adequately to assess the debt owed by the Hospital to these two truly great men.

On the death of Lord Wakefield, Her Majesty Queen Mary gave further proof of her abiding and deep interest in the Hospital by graciously consenting to accept the office of President. At the same time, the Lord Mayor, Sir George H. Wilkinson, undertook the duties of Vice-President and to his active interest Bethlem, under the guidance of the Joint Treasurership of Mr. Edmund Stone and Mr. John L. Worsfold, is indebted to a safe passage through troublous waters.

In 1945, the Joint Treasurers laid down the responsibilities which they had assumed as a war-time measure and were succeeded by Mr. Gerald Coke.

PRESIDENTS

SIR MARTIN BOWES	1556-1557
SIR ROWLAND HILL	1557-1558
SIR WILLIAM GARRARD	1558-1559
SIR ROWLAND HILL	1559-1561
SIR ROWLAND HAYWARD	1561-1563
EDWARD GILBERT	1563-1564
SIR WILLIAM CHESTER	1564-1568
SIR JOHN WHITE	1568-1573
SIR ALEXANDER AVENON	1573-1580
SIR LIONEL DUCKETT	1580-1586
SIR THOMAS PULISON	1586-1588
SIR GEORGE BOND	1588-1589
SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE	1589-1589
SIR GEORGE BOND	1589-1592
SIR WILLIAM ROWE	1592-1594
SIR WILLIAM WEBBE	1594-1598
SIR STEPHEN SOAME	1598-1599
SIR STEPHEN SLANEY	1599-1600
SIR WILLIAM RYDER	1600-1605
SIR LEONARD HALLIDAY	1605-1606
SIR THOMAS BENNETT	1606-1613
SIR THOMAS MYDDLETON	1613-1631
SIR ROWLAND HEYLIN	1631-1632
SIR GEORGE WHITMORE	1632-1642
SIR JOHN WOLLASTON	1642-1649
SIR CHRISTOPHER PACKE	1649-1660
SIR RICHARD BROWNE	1660-1669
SIR WILLIAM TURNER	1669-1687
SIR JOHN SHORTER (*Lord Mayor*)	1687-1688
SIR JAMES SMYTH	1688-1689
SIR ROBERT GEFFREY	1689-1690
SIR WILLIAM TURNER	1690-1693
SIR ROBERT GEFFREY	1693-1704
SIR SAMUEL DASHWOOD	1704-1705
SIR THOMAS RAWLINSON	1705-1708
SIR WILLIAM WITHERS	1708-1721
SIR SAMUAL GARRARD	1721-1725
ALD. HUMPHREY PARSONS	1725-1741
SIR ROBERT WILLIMOT	1741-1746
ALD. WILLIAM BENN	1747-1755
SIR RICHARD GLYN	1755-1773
SIR WALTER RAWLINSON	1773-1777
ALD. BRACKLEY KENNETT	1777-1782
ALD. BRASS CROSBY	1782-1793
SIR JAMES SANDERSON	1793-1798
SIR RICHARD CARR GLYNN	1798-1833
SIR PETER LAURIE	1833-1861
ALD. WM. T. COPELAND	1861-1868
JOHN E. JOHNSON	1868-1868
SIR JAMES C. LAWRENCE	1868-1897
SIR GEORGE FAUDEL-PHILLIPS	1897-1912
SIR THOMAS BOOR CROSBY	1912-1916
SIR CHARLES CHEERS WAKEFIELD (LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE)	1916-1940
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY	1940-

TREASURERS

SIR ANDREW JUDD	1556-1557
JOHN ASKEWE	1557-1560
WILLIAM BOXE	1560-1563
RICHARD BUCKLAND	1563-1572
EDWARD MABBE	1572-1573
THOMAS GARDINER	1573-1576
ROBERT WINCH	1576-1580
NICHOLAS LUDDINGTON	1580-1581
ROGER WARFIELD	1581-1589
THOMAS WILFORD	1589-1590
JOHN STONE	1590-1591
ROGER WARFIELD	1591-1592
GABRIEL NEWMAN	1592-1594
CHRISTOPHER SWALDEN	1594-1597
WILLIAM COBB	1597-1598
THOMAS BOXE	1598-1599
FLORENCE CALDWELL	1599-1600
RICHARD ARNOLD	1600-1602
RICHARD WYATT	1602-1603
JOHN POLLARD	1603-1614
RICHARD WYATT	1614-1615
HENRY ADAMS	1615-1618
THOMAS JOHNSON	1618-1626
WILLIAM WHITWELL	1626-1631
JOHN WITHERS	1631-1637
NOADIAH RAWLINS	1637-1641
ROBERT EDWARDS	1641-1643
HENRY ISAACSON	1643-1654
MAURICE GETHIN	1654-1673
BENJAMIN DUCANE	1673-1683
DANIEL BAKER	1683-1688
BENJAMIN DUCANE	1688-1690
DANIEL BAKER	1690-1700
THOMAS GARDINER	1700-1709
SIR JOHN CASS	1709-1714
JOHN TAYLOR	1714-1729
ALD. ROBERT ALSOP	1729-1737
ROBERT BISHOP	1737-1739
EDWARD HOLLOWAY	1739-1750
ALD. ROBERT ALSOP	1750-1755
JOHN WALLINGTON	1755-1768
WILLIAM KINLESIDE	1768-1774
ALD. NATHANIEL THOMAS	1775-1781
ALD. RICHARD CLARK	1781-1831
THOMAS COLES	1831-1835
RALPH PRICE	1836-1848
JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON	1848-1868
SIR CHARLES HOOD	1868-1870
JOHN BAGGALLAY	1870-1885
ALFRED J. COPELAND	1885-1896
LEICESTER M. REED	1896-1900
ALFRED J. COPELAND	1900-1920
SIR LIONEL FAUDEL-PHILLIPS	1920-1944
EDMUND STONE } Jointly	1941-1945
JOHN L. WORSFOLD } Jointly	1941-1945
GERALD COKE	1945-

VICE PRESIDENT

SIR GEORGE WILKINSON, BT. 1940-

MEDICAL STAFF

From 1619

PHYSICIAN AND KEEPER

HILKIAH CROOKE	1619-1643

NON-RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

OTHOWELL MEVERALL	1634-1648
THOMAS NURSE	1648-1667
THOMAS ALLEN	1667-1684
EDWARD TYSON	1684-1708
RICHARD HALE	1708-1728
JAMES MONRO	1728-1752
JOHN MONRO	1752-1792
THOMAS MONRO	1792-1816
EDWARD THOMAS MONRO	1816-1853
GEORGE LEMAN TUTHILL	1816-1835
EDWARD THOMAS MONRO	1816-1853
ALEXANDER MORISON	1835-1853

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD	1852-1862
WILLIAM HELPS	1862-1865
W. RHYS WILLIAMS	1865-1878
GEORGE H. SAVAGE	1878-1888
ROBERT PERCY SMITH	1888-1898
THEOPHILUS B. HYSLOP	1898-1910
WILLIAM HENRY BUTTER STODDART	1910-1914
JOHN GEORGE PORTER PHILLIPS	1914-1918

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENTS

JOHN GEORGE PORTER PHILLIPS	1918-1944
JOHN GERARD HAMILTON	1944-

SURGEONS

SAMUEL SAMBROOKE	1634-1643
JOHN MEREDITH	1643-1656
EDMUND HIGGS	1656-1669
JEREMY HIGGS	1669-1693
CHRISTOPHER TALMAN	1693-1708
RICHARD BLACKSTONE	1708-1714
JOHN WHEELER	1714-1741
CHARLES WHEELER	1741-1761
HENRY WENTWORTH	1761-1769
RICHARD CROWTHER	1769-1789
BRYAN CROWTHER	1789-1815
WILLIAM LAWRENCE	1816-1867

"APOTHECARIES"

RALPH YARDLEY	1634-1656
JAMES JAMES	1656-1678
JEREMY LESTER	1678-1685
JOHN PELLING	1685-1689
WM. DICKENSON	1689-1695
JOHN ADAMS	1695-1715
WM. ELDERTON	1715-1751
JOHN WINDER	1751-1772
JOHN GOZNA	1772-1795
JOHN HASLAM	1795-1816
GEORGE WALLETT	1816-1819
EDWARD WRIGHT	1819-1830
JOHN THOMAS	1830-1845
WILLIAM WOOD	1845-1852
WILLIAM HELPS	1852-1862
W. RHYS WILLIAMS	1862-1866

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS

HENRY LAW KEMPTHORNE	1866-1870
HENRY RAYNER	1870-1872
GEO. HENRY SAVAGE	1872-1878
W. E. RAMSDEN WOOD	1878-1885
ROBERT PERCY SMITH	1885-1888
THEOPHILUS BULKELEY HYSLOP	1888-1898
MAURICE CRAIG	1898-1908
WILLIAM HENRY BUTTER STODDART	1908-1910
JOHN GEORGE PORTER PHILLIPS	1911-1914
RALPH BROWN	1914-1916
(Office vacant)	1916-1919

SENIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

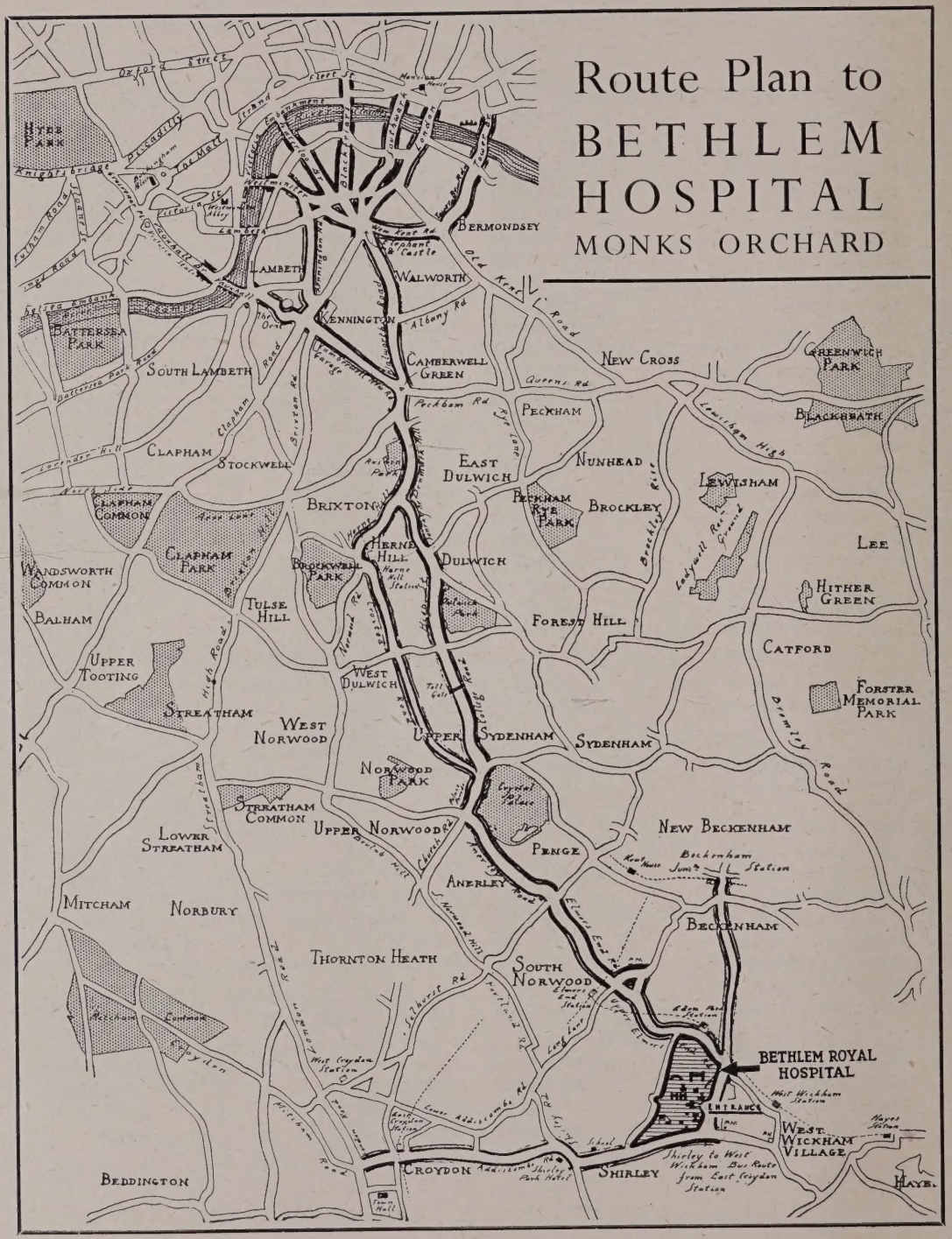
HILGROVE LESLIE McCARTHY	1919-1920
THOMAS BEATON	1920-1926
MURDO MACKENZIE	1926-1934
JOHN GERARD HAMILTON	1934-1944
DUNCAN WHITTAKER	1944-

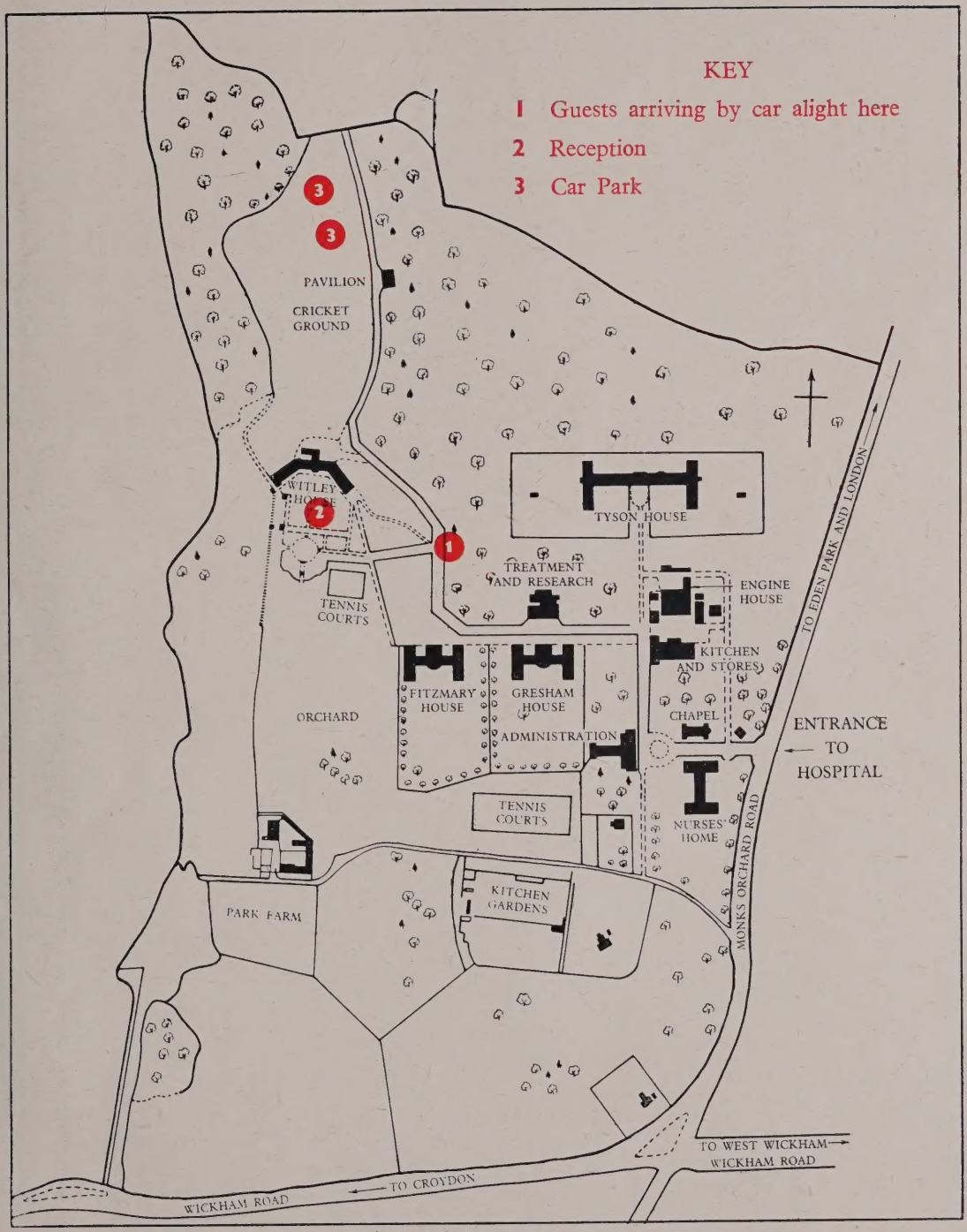
SECOND ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS

HARRY CORNER	1891-1894
MAURICE CRAIG	1894-1898
WILLIAM HENRY BUTTER STODDART	1898-1908
JOHN GEORGE PORTER PHILLIPS	1908-1911
RALPH BROWN	1911-1914
HILGROVE LESLIE McCARTHY	1914-1919

JUNIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

GEOFFREY FRANCIS COBB	1919-1921
J. MACPHERSON LAWRIE	1921-1923
MURDO MACKENZIE	1923-1926
DAVID ROBERTSON	1926-1936
DUNCAN WHITTAKER	1936-1944
PETER FRY	1945-


Route Plan to
BETHLEM
HOSPITAL
MONKS ORCHARD
BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL
ENTRANCE
Hyde Park
Knightsbridge
Piccadilly
Oxford Street
Strand
Fleet Street
Victoria
Victoria Station
Lambeth
Walworth
Bermondsey
Old Kent Road
Kennington
Albany Rd
Battersea Park
South Lambeth
Camberwell Green
New Cross
Greenwich Park
Blackheath
Queens Rd
Peckham Rd
Peckham
Rye Lane
Clapham
Stockwell
Clapham Common
Brixton
East Dulwich
Nunhead
Lewisham
Peckham Rye Park
Brockley
Brockley Rise
Ladywell Recreation Ground
Lee
Hither Green
Herne Hill
Dulwich
Brockwell Park
Clapham Park
Wandsworth Common
Balham
Tulse Hill
Forest Hill
Catford
Forster Memorial Park
Upper Tooting
High Road
West Dulwich
Streatham
West Norwood
Upper Sydenham
Sydenham
Norwood Park
Crystal Palace
Dromley Road
Streatham Common
Upper Norwood
New Beckenham
Lower Streatham
Penge
Anerley
Beckenham Junction Station
Mitcham
Norbury
Beckenham
Thornton Heath
South Norwood
Selhurst Rd
Addiscombe Rd
Upper Elmers End
Lower Addiscombe Rd
West Wickham Station
West Wickham Village
Hayes Station
Hayes
Shirley to West Wickham Bus Route from East Croydon Station
Croydon
Shirley
Beddington
Shirley Park Hotel
Town Hall


KEY
1 Guests arriving by car alight here
2 Reception
3 Car Park
PAVILION
CRICKET GROUND
WITLEY HOUSE
TENNIS COURTS
TREATMENT AND RESEARCH
TYSON HOUSE
ENGINE HOUSE
KITCHEN AND STORES
FITZMARY HOUSE
GRESHAM HOUSE
CHAPEL
ORCHARD
ADMINISTRATION
ENTRANCE TO HOSPITAL
TENNIS COURTS
NURSES' HOME
KITCHEN GARDENS
PARK FARM
TO EDEN PARK AND LONDON
MONKS ORCHARD ROAD
TO WEST WICKHAM
WICKHAM ROAD
WICKHAM ROAD
TO CROYDON

The Baynard Press